[45] Date of Patent:

Sep. 10, 1991

[54] METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR ANALYSIS OF LONG TERM PHYSIOLOGICAL POLYGRAPHIC RECORDINGS

[75] Inventors: Wim L. J. Martens, Eindhoven,

Netherlands; Jaap I. Kap, Madison,

Wis.

[73] Assignee: Nicolet Instrument Corporation,

Madison, Wis.

[21] Appl. No.: 67,765

[22] Filed: Jun. 26, 1987

364/413.03, 413.05, 413.06; 128/1 R, 733, 731,

[56] References Cited

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

3,774,593	11/1977	Hakata	128/733
		Lidow	
		Broughton et al	
		Cohen et al	

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Swenne, "A Computerized, Interactive Coronary Care unit Monitoring System", 1977, p. 66.

Barone et al., "GISPEM: A Graphic Interactive System for the Processing of Electrocardiographic Maps", 1977.

J. M. Gaillard et al., "Principals of Automatic Analysis of Sleep Records with a Hybrid System," Computers and Biomedical Research 6 (1973), pp. 1-13.

Anand Kumar, "A Real-Time System for Pattern Recognition of Human Sleep Stages by Fuzzy System Analysis," Pattern Recognition, Pergamon Press, 1977, vol. 9, pp. 43-46.

I. Gath et al., "Computerized Method for Scoring of Polygraphic Sleep Recordings," Computer Programs in Biomedicine 11, 1980, pp. 217-233.

Anand Kuman et al., "Evaluation and Validation of an Automatic Method of Sleep Stage Classification of Human Sleep Recordings Done in the Homes," IEEE Proceedings of the International Conference on Cybernetics and Society, Oct. 26-28, 1981, pp. 516-519.

W. L. J. Martens, "Considerations on a Computerized Analysis of Long-Term EEG Recordings," British Journal of Clinical Practice 1982 Symposium Supplement 18, pp. 71-73.

W. J. L. Martens et al., "Considerations on a Computerized Analysis of Long-Term Polygraphic Recordings," Proceedings of the MLE Symposium, Bonn, Germany, May 1982, pp. 265-271.

(List continued on next page.)

Primary Examiner—Jerry Smith
Assistant Examiner—Kim Thanh Tbui
Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Foley & Lardner

[57] ABSTRACT

An analysis system accepts physiological sensor signals, including electroencephalogram (EEG) and other signals commonly sensed in sleep analysis, stores the raw data for later retrieval, extracts features from the digitized signal data which are of a type apt to be significant in classifying and detecting physiological functions (such as the state of sleep) and matches the extracted features to patterns which indicate the type of feature that has been extracted. The matched features are then utilized to classify for each epoch (limited period of time) the state of the physiological function (such as the stage of sleep) for that epoch. The results of the classification analysis are displayed on a CRT screen to the operator on a real time basis and in time correlation with representations of detected features from the various physiological signals. Upon completion of the tests, the operator can interact with the system to change the patterns by which the features are matched and the classification criteria, and can then re-analyze the data and have it redisplayed to demonstrate the results of the re-analysis. In this manner, the operator can interactively utilize his judgment to provide a classification result which is satisfactory to him and which is particularly adapted to the individual subject under test.

37 Claims, 53 Drawing Sheets

